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THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA

REBEL ATTACK ON NEWBERN

Brilliant and Successful Federal Defense.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

NEWBERN, N. C., March 16, 1863.

The rebels took departed to make an attempt to recapture every place taken from them, no matter with how little prospect of success. Newbern has been the subject of their first and most complete failure in this line.

Deserters told us early last week that the rebel General Longstreet had just paid a visit to Kinston, and had said in a speech delivered there, that on the 14th of March, last year, Newbern was taken by the Yankees. He intended to celebrate the first anniversary of that day by driving them out of it. His programme was not known, and the above declaration was regarded as the merest bravado, as the place was generally considered as almost impregnable. His plan, however, was a real one, and began to develop itself on Friday evening last, when our pickets were driven in on the Neuse road, and an intimate column of the enemy, with thirty pieces of artillery, were reported to be moving on Newbern.

On Saturday morning also, the pickets of the old New York, which is occupying a small unfinished earthwork on the North side of the Neuse River, and merely opposite this city, reported the rebels advancing in that quarter. These were only about 300 men over there, of the above regiment, which was commanded by Lieut. Col. Anderson. They had no pretensions to a regular day-time fight, this little garrison was summoned to surrender by Gen. Pettigrew, who said he had 4,000 men and plenty of artillery, with which to reduce the work, but he would avoid unnecessary destruction of life, he had given them an opportunity to capitulate.

They only expect now to be attacked from the other side, he said, as an attack would be made simultaneously upon Newbern, and all the Union troops would be needed there. Col. Anderson's brief but significant reply was, that "He couldn't see it." Then the rebels opened upon the fort a desultory fire of shell, solid shot, grape, canister, and shrapnel, which they kept up for four hours without cessation, except twice, when there was a lull for a few minutes, for the purpose of ordering a surrender. Col. Anderson's last reply was, that "The regiments of Gen. Wessel's brigade never surrender!" Gen. Foster had wired to Col. Anderson to hold on, if in the last extremity, while Gen. Prince and staff, riding down to the river side, placed artillery as fast as it arrived in position on the bank. Ransom's battery of Napoleon howitzers sent quick and successive discharges of grape and canister into the ranks of the rebels in the hollow effect. About 10 o'clock the gunboat Hunchback came to the assistance of the unpleasantly situated garrison. Gen. Pettigrew then ceased firing, and has since been heard from. The fatalities to the men of the 99th amounted to two men being wounded.

The demonstration on the Trent road was just about as brilliant as this. The enemy came down to a spot called Deep Gully, some 3 miles out, and, after demonstrating some short thirty-six hours, retired. The precise number of men, or who commanded, is not known. Perhaps Gen. Longstreet will tell us, till the next anniversary of the capture of Newbern before he sends any more expeditions hither. E. S.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

Highly Significant Tone of the Rebel Papers.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 19th, editorially speaks of "a great success in the Southwest," but says: "The Southwest has at length good cause to be sanguine of the future." It adds any congratulation "until the last brilliant victories, we will suggest that a day may come when Hooker will receive a blow more crushing than any McClellan, Pope or Burnside received. Should this happen, it may chance that every man Lincoln has scraped up will be needed for the defense of Pennsylvania, Maryland, his forces, and then the wrongs of the Southwest will be avenged."

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th contains a long article reviewing the situation, calling upon the rebel government to place every available man in the field, to revoke all furloughs, arrest summarily all deserters, and to impress on the army that there can be no peace, either from the insurrection of King Cotton, foreign mediation, or the Northwest. It attacks Valandigham severely; predicts that he has not long to live, "the vengeance of God and will soon stand where John Van Buren does; that, in fact, Union meetings, which are springing up all over the North, are the Federal Administration six months more to carry on the war. The *Enquirer* then asks what the Confederates must fight or submit; that the Confederate army must be told that the Yankee enemy has just commenced its fight, and that the Confederates must fight or be in the middle of this war, which, at the opening of the spring and summer campaign, promises to be more murderous and severe than any other in the history of the war. The Richmond journals contain numerous articles for or against the proposition to say that it is opposed by the entire South.

Roger A. Pryor publishes a card, declining to be a candidate for Governor of Virginia, and declares his intention to remain in the field until the war is ended.

None of the Richmond journals of Friday mention any news from Charleston, but on the contrary, represent all as quiet.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

From the Mining Regions.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, with the treasure, arrived from the Northern coast. Emigration has commenced to the mines. Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia Indians have commenced moving.

Newspapers are publishing the usual quantities of fabulous reports concerning the different gold fields. Boise River, Salmon River, and Carboo are receiving the chief attention. The Salmon River and Carboo fields are located in Washington Territory, and British Columbia Indians have commenced moving.

Reports are circulating the usual quantity of facts and rumors concerning the different gold fields. Boise River, Salmon River, and Carboo are receiving the chief attention.

Several steamers will run on the Upper Columbia and tributaries this season.

The Snake Indians are troublesome in the Boise River region, but the constant increase of the mining population encourages early action.

A schooner from Queen Charlotte Island arrived at Victoria with eight tons of Lake Superior copper ore.

Sailing steamer Constitution, for Panama, 250 passengers, including a battalion of cavalry for Massachusetts. Eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars in treasure for England. Two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for New York.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A gentleman recently arrived from the neighborhood of Charleston says it is incredible when an attack by our forces on any of the Southern Atlantic posts may be expected. Preparations are being made for a heavy demonstration at a point which it may not now be prudent to mention. The officers of the navy feel confident of success, but time is necessarily required to perfect all arrangements.

FROM UTAH.

Movements of Hostile Indians.

SALT LAKE, March 26.—Last night the Humboldt Indians attacked the station eight miles west of Deer Creek, killed two men, burned the station, took the stage stock and a large herd belonging to private parties. The driver was killed and a passenger mortally wounded. Troops have already reached there, and the route is again open.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that the government has informed its friends in confidence that the rebel army on the Rappahannock is making preparations to fall back to Richmond. The opinion of the Department of the Rappahannock is of an attack intended by way of James River. The transports are now ready to convey the army to that city. Reliable advices confirm this theory, and add that Lee's army is made up of three divisions, Longstreet's, Jackson's, and Hill's, and that the Richmond journals contain numerous articles for an hourly expected attack, and

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The steady progress which the Government is making toward the crushing of the rebellion is plain to any man who will not obstinately shut his eyes to palpable facts. There has not a month passed since the war began, in which the flag of the Union has not been advanced and planted on ground till then held or claimed by the Confederacy; and where that standard is once set up, there it will be kept flying, against all the rebel forces. So clear is this, that it has come to be an admitted fact in all rebeldom, and has nearly passed into a proverb, that the Yankees never leave a spot they have once occupied. It is true that the obstinate determination and blind hate of the rebels may enable them to prolong the contest longer than some have hoped; but however long the struggle may be protracted, if the loyalty and patriotic devotion of the North remain as they are, the end of the war cannot be put far off, and the subjugation of the rebels is sure. We hear at times what seems to us an unreasonable expression of discontent and impatience with the management of the war. Men find fault with every plan and movement, though the best-informed civilians are poorly fitted to sit in judgment on military matters; they blame the Administration and condemn the Generals, while it must be plain to all that these grumblers know nothing really of the reasons and circumstances which must control the management of the war, and hence all their fault-finding and ill-natured abuse of those in power only show their own ignorance and bad temper.

Any man who knows anything at all of the history of past wars, foreign or civil, must have the leakiest of memories; or else have a conceit of the strength and prowess of the North which makes them superhuman in all fighting resources, if he thinks that a struggle like the one we are now carrying on, with a people as brave and strong as our Southern neighbors, can be brought to a triumphant close in a time measured by months, and not years. All Europe fought France for twenty years before they could make her accept a Bourbon for a King. Germany was convulsed and torn for thirty years before either party would consent to peace. Our fathers, few and feeble as they were, maintained the struggle with all the power of England for seven years; and it is most unjust, unreasonable, and absurd to suppose that the South could be borne down and overthrown by the first advance of the Union armies, and then fall to railing and cursing the Administration as imbecile, because it has not already been done.

Our southern brethren are not cowards. They belong to no inferior race. They are foemen worthy of our steel. They belong to the same great family as ourselves, and when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war. We would not have them any less brave, determined, or enduring than they are. In the re-established and regenerated Union, where we and they are to dwell together as brethren, in enduring harmony and peace, we wish to look back upon this bloody struggle and find abounding proofs of their vigor and valor that will make us proud of them, and knit us together with links of steel. But, acknowledging with joy and praise all their manly virtues, setting their chivalry high as we can, and making the most of their courage, strength and endurance, it is still just as sure as the flight of time, that however long they may be able to protract the struggle, however great they may prove themselves in resources and valor, however mighty the spirit that will never yield or submit—that their cause cannot but fail, their confederacy with its black corner stone will be thrown down, and the rebellion will perish forever.

The Union is too strong for disunion; the constitution of our fathers is mightier far than the poorly built, and wildly planned structure of the rebels; the cause of freedom and the rights of man is too powerful for slavery and the rights of slaveholders; the exhaustless force and wealth of a free people wielded in such a cause, are more than a match for all the spirit, power or endurance of a people fewer in numbers and far feebler in resources, and we have no doubt the end will be our signal triumph. If we achieved that triumph in five years, we should surpass all that men or nations have hitherto done, and yet the indications are clear on all sides, that it will come far sooner. We have every reason to be hopeful, proud, and confident, and let us only sustain with heart and hand, in all ways and at all times, the Government and the Army, and our victory is sure.

WHAT THE COPPERHEADS WANT DONE.

"An Abolition war and an Abolition policy is ruin to our finances, defeat to our army, disintegration to the Republic. Will President Lincoln openly and boldly change his policy? Will he discard the advisers who now surround him? Will he abandon the measures which so exasperate the people? Will he recall the Generals who can make the odious conscription act needless? The days are passing, and events will not wait. Mr. Lincoln will never have another opportunity."

This is the concluding paragraph of a copperhead diatribe in the *N. Y. World*, and is the spirit and essence of all the editorials contained in that sheet. The long, flatulent articles which fill its editorial page day by day, are merely amplifications and expansions of the above summary.

The rebels wage a pro-slavery war, pursue a pro-slavery policy, and seek to destroy the Republic in order to found on its ruins a despotism based on slavery. They employ the slaves in every possible way in which they can be made available to assist them in their undertaking, and it is conceded by the *World's* copperhead co-laborer in this city that, the "rebels make the four millions of slaves by their labor, count as much and as effectively in defensive warfare as an equal number of whites."

What the *World* calls the abolition policy consists of measures devised by Congress to deprive the rebels of the enormous assistance and support they derive from these millions of slaves impressed into their treasonable service. A soldier's letter from Vicksburg before us, states the case in this light:

"Every sane minded soldier sees that slavery has kept the rebellion alive, for it clothed it, worked for it at home on the plantations, and if we can deprive the rebels of their slave labor, we take from them their commissary and quartermaster departments. If we can thus decrease their power, in the name of heaven, why should we not do it? On this subject I know of no difference of opinion among the troops, no matter what party they belonged to at home."

But the copperhead print says those salutary measures "exasperate the people!" What kind of people? No loyal man is "exasperated." It is only those who have "nigger on the brain"—who would rather see the Union perish than slavery be hurt, that are "exasperated."

How would it strengthen our cause to repeal the law confiscating rebel property, or advance the success of our arms to return to the copperhead policy of employing our soldiers to stand guard over rebel property? How would a repeal of the law forbidding officers to return loyal slaves to rebel masters, help to put down the rebellion? That practice was tried over a year and a half. Were the results beneficial to the Union cause?

How would rescinding the Emancipation Proclamation aid our cause at home or abroad? The proclamation has saved us from foreign intervention—preventing the governments of France and England from taking sides with the rebels. The war was conducted from April, '61 to January '63 on the very policy to which the dastardly *World* demands the President shall return, and it gave us the shameful and disgraceful battle of Bull Run. It gave us the long and weary inaction of McClellan followed by his disastrous and blundering Chickahominy swamp campaign, and finally winding up at Fredericksburg. It gave us the torpid Halleck campaign in the Southwest, with his Order No. 3 sop to rebels. It gave us the imbecile or treacherous Buell campaign, with the invasion and plunder of Kentucky. It gave us a crop of Copperhead Generals, such as Porter, Buell, McClellan, McKinstry, Franklin, Shields, Blenker, Lockwood-Patterson, Gilbert, dyspeptic Sherman and crazy Sherman, whose policy was divulged by Maj. Key, whose careers are one continuous series of unimproved opportunities, and laborious practice in the art of how-not-to-do-it.

The more men, munitions and money furnished by the loyal people to the copperhead generals, the less headway was made in putting down the rebellion. Finally, after purposely frittering away two whole campaign seasons, consuming 200,000 soldiers and squandering $800,000,000 in conducting the war by pro-slavery generals on a "conservative" policy, the copperheads deeming the country sufficiently exhausted in means and spirit, set up the cry for an armistice and disunion peace. But the people repelling the base and ruinous proposition with scorn and displeasure, the copperhead conspirators now clamor for "a recall of the generals who can make the conscription needless," by destroying the present army in treacherously fought combats, by demoralization and unimpeded desertion, and by rapidly wasting the remaining resources of the loyal masses. After another fruitless campaign, the copperhead leaders feel confident that the people would become so discouraged and their means of continuing the war so ruinously impaired that they would submit to a dishonorable and even a disunion peace with the triumphant rebels. The *World* is one of the organs of this infernal conspiracy, and to the end of weakening the government, distracting the people, breeding hostile factions and playing into the hands of the public enemy, it labors with diabolical perseverance and energy. But the serpent crawls and tempts and hisses in vain. The copperhead generals will not be recalled. The proclamation will not be revoked, the confiscation bill will not be repealed, an armistice will not be granted, and a disunion peace will not be made. Revolutions never go backwards!

LOCAL BANK NOTES.

In comparison with a Government currency, which is universally and thankfully received by all creditors, which is unquestionably good in Kansas and in New York, and which in itself has the power of regulating exchange between the East and the West, how poor, mean, unsafe, inconvenient and tormenting appear the notes of the shin-plaster shops called "local banks." Torn, greasy, issued by nobody knows whom, payable—if payable at all—in other scraps of printed paper like those in demand, not one in five of which is as good as the note, for an equal amount, of any solvent business man; yet all are clothed by custom and prescription with the attributes of money! One fortunate result of the war will be to wipe them out of existence, and next to getting rid of Copperheadism in politics, and slavery in the Republic, the deliverance of the country from the domination of State banks will be the greatest good effected by what we have endured, and are still to suffer from the rebellion.

The Vein of Rebel Letters.

Amongst a batch of recently intercepted letters from rebel sources, we notice one or two of unusual piquancy, written by ladies to their husbands and lovers in the rebel army.

The wife of Gen. D. M. Frost, manages to beguile her own time, and his also, by filling several sheets of foolscap, wherein she retails the gossip of her neighbors with great glee, and gloats with a rather unwomanly ferocity over the disasters of the Federal troops.

The only sign of humanity which appears through her long epistle to Mr. Frost, is the *thaw* which comes over her whilst speaking of the sufferings of the rebel prisoners at Arkansas Post—who are scattered, she says, all through the Western prisons, and are destitute of clothing and blankets; although the rebel ladies are doing their best to supply them with these necessaries.

She is evidently one of those manly women who are not much given at any time, to the melting mood, partly owing to the original granite in her nature, and partly from her indissoluble union with her frosty partner.

But this pretty rebel lady is tame and commonplace in all the features of her character, compared with the sweetheart of one Mr. W. L. Luckett, who writes to her "darling Frank" from the famous city of St. Louis, under date of Feb. 3d.

This is an untameable Leopardess, her beautiful skin pitted all over with rebel spots, which she regards as the highest expressions of loveliness, and by no means as blemishes.

To hear her but whinny over them, and coax herself for the having of them, is enough to make one in love with deformity itself, on account of the altogether infinite satisfaction which it must bring, in comparison, to the fortunate possessor of it.

She prizes her rebel points and qualities as the best part of her, and boasts that, although in the presence of "*Miss Lucy*, our intelligent contraband, who watches us so closely with her Federal eyes, we do nothing but lie from morning till night; yet, we manage to cheat the cunning, black minx, and send messages of old and comfort to our rebel brothers over yonder, and far away."

She thinks all this very pretty and deserving, and asks her "darling Frank" if he doesn't love her all the more for it. She had a letter from Miss Loutie (perhaps Frank's sister) the other day, who said she "*might* love him if she were a real, good rebel"—and the *couchant* animal wags her tail with extreme self-satisfaction as she adds: "If that is all she asks of me, I think you are my property."

She is terribly down on the poor nigger, and says—would you believe it?—that darling Frank's particular friend, Em. Smith, has a gentleman of African descent, though a citizen of America, who waits upon her, and that she actually attends church with him!" So corrupt have manners become since the accursed Proclamation!

Don't she pray her partisan God—and that, too, most lustily—to give General Price and his army a mighty speed in Missouri! And don't she gnash her beautiful ivories when she tells Frank the reason of her many prayers—namely, that "*we, poor, persecuted 'she-devils,' as that elegant paper, the Republican chose to term us, may have the satisfaction of trampling a few of these negro-loving ladies under our feet!*"

Like Mrs. Frost, she is very sorry that the rebels suffer so much; she has a cold herself, just now, and knows what suffering is. But she don't mean to die,—Frank may be sure of that!—"because there *is* too many pretty girls down there," where he is; and she couldn't sleep in her grave-clothes if he were to take any other wife to his knapsack.

This, and a good deal more in a similar strain, the matter being of a like nature also.

Our wild beauty of the Southern tropics, finishes her charming love letter with a postscript which bangs all her previous eccentricities, and puzzles even the *head Ed*-itorial to solve what she means by "petticoating" a male masculine. Here is the P. S., with which we bid *Miss Zaide L. Bagwell* adieu:

"P. S.—I caught a beau the other day and I am going to petticoat him pretty soon. A poor cowardly thing like him, I think, ought to be petticoated, if you will excuse the expression; for I seldom make use of such to you. Is it?"

Stoughton.

Of Brigadier General Stoughton—a few months since Lieutenant Stoughton—who was lately "gobbled" by the rebels near Fairfax, Va., and with regard to whose loss the President is said to have remarked, that he did not so much mind the loss of the Brigadier as of the cavalry horses—he could easily make a Brigadier; but horses cost money—of this Stoughton, the Boston *Courier* remarks that he is a young man, of about 25 years of age, and of great personal beauty, wearing a most killing moustache. A great part of his time has been spent in the fashionable coteries of Washington. A short time since, one of his less fortunate friends asked him how he had obtained such a sudden promotion. "Ah, my dear fellah," said the General, twisting his elegant oval eye-brows, "it was done by the [illegible] at Washington." Exquisite quaetures.

The Last Cavalry Fight.

It is said that Fitzhugh Lee sent, by a flag of truce, a challenge to his old classmate at West Point, Gen. Averill, to come over the Rappahannock and fight him. When Gen. Averill received the order to clear the flank towards Warrenton of prowling rebels, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity of finding and fighting his old classmate. The crossing was accomplished on Tuesday at Kelly's Ford, and what is [illegible] one of the most brilliant cavalry dashes of the war commenced. After capturing the guard at the ford, Gen. Averill prepared to meet Lee, who was advancing with five brigades, and about noon the fight commenced, lasting until about five o'clock in the afternoon, and resulting in the complete defeat of the rebels. Fitzhugh Lee had his challenge accepted, but will probably be careful how he repeats the banter.

Speech of Mr. Crittenden.

Hon. John J. Crittenden was serenaded in Philadelphia on Wednesday, when he made a brief speech. Mr. Crittenden says that "he wages war because it is a duty, and because he desires the preservation of the government and the Union." He believes that the Union is to be restored by fighting, and in this differs widely from the Copperheads, who are in favor of a "peace at any price." Mr. Crittenden also expressed his belief "that this war will give us future permanence and greatness," and observed that "we are fighting battles not of hate or vengeance but of honor, for a cause, not for blood, but for freedom and the institutions of civilization."

The Resources of our Country.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, writing to friends who had urged him to continue to perform the duties of Revenue Commissioner until it was necessary for him to take his seat in Congress, expresses his doubts of the propriety of such a course, and adds that "his experience in the office of Internal Revenue has enabled him to comprehend with more clearness than ever before the magnitude of our national resources, and he has gained confidence daily in the ability of the country to carry on the war to a successful termination. There is no good reason for discouragement; on the contrary, the Government will be restored by the overthrow of the rebels and the return of the States now engaged in rebellion."

The Copperheads at Ottawa.

The Copperheads tried to get up a big demonstration on the evening of the 19th, at Ottawa, but the thing proved a failure. "Little Fuller" and S. S. Hayes of this city were present to enlighten any crowd that might appear. A long string of very foolish, very weak and very traitorous resolutions was passed. After the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by John Hise, S. S. Hayes and *Le Petit* Fuller, and finally by a clerical perambulating vagabond named Smithson. Fuller told the audience that they were the most insulted, abject slaves that the sun ever shone upon, all of which can be readily believed.

Union Meeting.

There is to be an unconditional Union meeting at the Court House in Joliet, on Saturday, March 28, afternoon and evening. Hon. George C. Bates of this city, and other prominent speakers will be present and address the people. It is expected there will be a grand rally of the people.

A Fair Start in Married Life.

For a young gentleman just turned twenty-one, and a happy bridegroom at that, the Prince of Wales has lately heir to an exceedingly pleasant fortune, immediate as well as prospective. According to the official report which has just been laid before Parliament, the net proceeds of the revenues of his Duchy of Cornwall, now placed to his credit, after the accumulation of twenty one years amount to no less a sum than £584,075—or within a fraction of three millions of dollars in our currency. This sum has been invested as follows: In consolidated three per cent. annuities, £282,969 8s. 11d., and in reduced three per cent. annuities, £289,106 4s. 1d., making together a sum of £572,075 13s. of stock in those funds. There was also a sum of £12,000 reduced three per cent. annuities, derived from another source, which the council directed to be transferred to the Prince's trustees.

With a clear capital of three millions of dollars, and a regular annual income of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars besides, the Prince and his wife may be said to have a very fair start in the world.

Negro Exclusion from New Jersey.

On Tuesday a bill passed the New Jersey Assembly providing that any mulatto coming into that state, and remaining ten days therein, shall be transported to Liberia, or some Island of the West Indies where slavery does not exist; and authorizing the Governor to pay the expenses, not exceeding $50, in each case arising under that act. The Republican minority resisted the measure with argument, but without effect, the gag-law of the "previous question" having for the first time been put upon discussion by the majority. Anticipating its passage through the Senate, the Newark *Mercury* justly observes:—"The act New Jersey is about to place upon her statute book she will not long hence be glad to expunge with the deepest humiliation. No law can stand in the present age of the world, which is based upon inhumanity and injustice."

The Horrors of the Capital.

A reign of terror exists in Washington. Murders, assaults, garroting and robberies are of daily occurrence. Yesterday General Buford had his pocket picked of $1,900 while in an oyster saloon, the thief escaping with his booty. Early this morning Lieutenant Graham, of the 2d Vermont cavalry, was found in his bed in a hotel, with his throat cut. Before a physician could be procured he expired. It is thought he was murdered.

In consequence of the insufficiency of the police force, and the consequent insecurity of the streets, those who are obliged to be out after dark go armed. A lady was badly wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol dropped in a public saloon last night. Unless some immediate steps are taken by the authorities to put a stop to this state of affairs, the citizens will, in self-defence, take the matter up. A vigilance committee is already talked of.

DeWitt County.

The Copperheads of Barnett township, DeWitt, had a gathering a few days since, at which were passed resolutions that the present war, under existing circumstances, cannot restore the Union; that the responsibility of the war rests upon the aggressive spirit of Northern Abolitionism, and much else of the same sort. Mr. Enoch McGrady, a well known Democrat, and a member of the committee on resolutions publishes a communication to the citizens of DeWitt county, in which he repudiates the traitorous resolutions in the most decisive manner, and declares his fixed determination, now and hereafter, to sustain the Government in any and all its measures, to subdue treason and rebellion whether it be found North or South.

A MILITARY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—Last week Gen. Grant, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed February 22, 1861, issued an order appointing "A Board of Examiners to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of all commissioned officers of the army," consisting of the following officers:

Col. T. W. Bennett, 69th Indiana Infantry, President; Lieut. Col. Webb, of Peoria, 77th Illinois Infantry; Major Hawlie, 49th Indiana Infantry; Capt. Foster, 1st Wisconsin Battery; Lieut. Henry, 42d Ohio Infantry.

Of course this order created a sensation among incompetents, who, charmed by the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," joined the army for the shoulder-straps and fine clothes, and spent their time parading the streets, driving fast horses, and "putting on style" for the admiration of their wives and the worshipful fair sex generally, who too often mistake the clothes for the man, especially when said clothes are surmounted with shoulder-straps.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a curious letter from Washington, stating that Major General Lew Wallace, Major General Ord, and Major General Don Piatt, of the Buell Commission, were down there the other day, Wallace seeking for an independent command somewhere, Ord after steamed oysters, and Piatt to fill his belly with east wind. They got a hot reception from Halleck and Stanton. Inquiry was made, "Well, what are you doing here?" Stanton swore he would cashier the whole crowd; yes, he'd have the shoulder-straps off of them, double stars, gold leaves and all. Wallace and Piatt escaped. The reason was their roving commission as president and judge advocate in the Buell inquiry. They were told to travel; to do so without delay. They called for a hack after their cheerful interview with Halleck, and paid the driver to the depot. The train was gone, however, but when the next one started they were punctually on hand. Ord is actually consigned to Carlisle barracks. Stanton said it was time to establish an infirmary for broken-down Major Generals, and he'd commence with Ord, who received the order as though it was a sentence of death. Halleck was in a towering rage.

OTTAWA ELECTION.—The Copperheads are boasting loudly of their recent success in the Ottawa city election. The returns show that their Mayor succeeded by 120 majority and their police magistrate by 22 majority—an average majority of less than 200. Last fall the Copperheads carried Ottawa by about 300 majority—hence they suffer a diminution of strength to the tune of about 100. Such victories will soon place them under the political sod.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Lake Providence—Rumors—Cotton Speculation—Employment of Contrabands—"Loyal Citizens" and Army Officers—Shipment to Young's Point—The Future—Health of Troops at Providence, etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., March 16, 1863.

I arrived at Lake Providence at 3 o'clock last evening, in the midst of a pouring rain, but as this village is no exception to other river towns in the immensity of alluvial deposits, I am unable, as yet, to look about me. From the deck of the Superior, where I am at present quartered, the village looks prettily. Pleasant brick and wooden cottages surrounded by evergreens and glistening magnolias, restaurants, churches and public buildings are the objects which fill up a picture that, in peaceful times, must be possessed of rare and singular beauty. Providence is the parish town of Carrol Parish, one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections in Louisiana. The lake is situated just in the rear of the village, fifteen or twenty miles long and scarcely a mile wide in its broadest part. Well informed men are divided in opinion as to whether it will soon be available for purposes of navigation. Up to last night, I had supposed the whole project of communication with the Red River country was abandoned, but, it is said this morning, this is not true. Another route, they say, is discovered, which promises more important results, and the fleet will be detained until it is decided whether the plan be practicable. I give you the rumors without vouching for their correctness. The plan of blowing up the levee is abandoned for the present. If any attempt is made to flank Vicksburg, either by way of Lake Providence or the Yazoo Pass, it must culminate within thirty days, or the water will fall so that all our efforts will be fruitless. We shall see. Troops are embarked and only await orders to move.

Cotton speculators growl terribly here. Gen. Grant's late stringent orders interfere with their endeavors to secure a portion of the flocculent fibre, and Government, upon some pretext or other, has seized the most of it in this neighborhood. There is a large quantity unpicked, which Gen. McPherson has sold to speculators, they agreeing to pick, gin and bale it, for one-half. Government furnishes the contrabands, the contractors feeding, clothing and paying them, at the rate of a dollar a hundred for the fibre in the seed. The negroes, some of them, make four and five dollars a day. The country is full of cotton, several large planters having as many as five or six hundred bales each. I am told there is the usual amount of stealing going on in this connection. Well known rebels take the oath, get some officer to certify to their loyalty, and, thus fortified, seek an audience with the Commanding General, request and obtain permission to ship the cotton North on private account, and thus escape the blockade.

Those uncharitable ones who ever follow the wake of a large army for the sake of gain or plunder, whisper that officers are often presented with respectable sums as the price of their complaisance. I do not believe it is true, but people will talk, you know.

The David Tatum is now loading cotton for Young's Point, to be used to protect the boilers of steamboats which may, at a future time, attempt to run the blockade. This looks as though another gunboat was to be sent below.

The health of the army here is excellent. In Gen. Logan's division, one of the largest in the army, there are but sixty-four hospital cases, and less than 200 sick at quarters. The latter include those indisposed from any cause, and not ill enough to be sent to hospital, and those for any reason excused from duty and reported "sick," to avoid a too rigid inspection into the causes of their absence. BOD.

FROM COLUMBUS.

Return of Gen. Asboth's Expedition.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, KY., March 20, 1863.

Gen. Asboth and staff arrived here last night, having made their way across the country on horseback. Although the General failed to find many rebels, he acted on what bore good evidence of reliable information, and proved himself equal to an emergency when one actually exists. The promptness with which the expedition was fitted out, is worthy of all praise, and its failure only attributable to lack of something to fight. Gen. Asboth is a worker, true as steel, and will make a hot time for rebels whenever and wherever opportunity offers. M.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Breaking of the Dams at the Canal.

EXPLOITS OF ANOTHER MOCK GUNBOAT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OPP. VICKSBURG, March 10, 1863.

Day before yesterday, while the men in the canal were yet at work, the dam at the upper end of it suddenly began to yield to the immense pressure of the water of the river, and, with only a few minutes' notice, gave way, and allowed the river to rush in. When it broke there was a difference of eight feet between the bottom of the canal and the surface of the water in the river. The violence of the torrent as it rushed through, sweeping away wheelbarrows, plank stagings, and all the implements of labor, was terrific. A wave of foaming, angry water rushed like an avalanche along the whole length of the canal—a mile and a quarter. The canal itself was full in a few minutes, and the water began to spread; in a few hours there was not a spot of dry land on the Peninsula, except the narrow pathway of the levee which surrounded it, and by noon there was a lake of over a thousand acres in area, where in the morning there had been as many acres of land.

EFFECTS OF THE BREAK.

The earth which had been taken out of the canal in excavating, had been wheeled up to the west side of the canal, and there formed an embankment, or levee, which it was supposed would prevent the water from flooding the country on that side, and the ground on which nearly all of our army was encamped. (It will be remembered that the point of the peninsula is to the east, toward Vicksburg, and that the canal, running north and south, cuts the peninsula at right angles, nearly three miles from the city, and that nearly all of our camps were behind this embankment, and having the canal, the peninsula and the river between them and Vicksburg.) Neither the canal nor the embankment, however, had been quite completed, and the water soon began to pour over the unfinished bank. Some regiments that were in exposed positions had to gather up tents and camp equipage in hot haste and dire confusion, and run for the levee. Several companies which were on the south side of the peninsula were cut off by the rushing water, and had to be ferried to the main body of the army in boats.

The embankment of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railway, however, which cuts the peninsula nearly longitudinally, has thus far prevented the water from flooding the northwest quarter of the peninsula. But yesterday even that was considered insecure, and the troops were all ordered to shift their camps to the levee. A few regiments did move up, and find the "elbow-room" scant enough. Think of a whole army—men, mules, horses, wagons, tents and artillery, crowded on an embankment but little wider than a railroad track. To-night there seems to be less danger of the floods reaching this quarter, and those regiments which had not moved are ordered to retain their old camps.

Gen. Grant has taken steps to rebuild the dam and prevent the influx of any more water until the canal is completed. There is but little to do to it yet, and it can be completed in spite of the water, but the accident will retard the movements which were in contemplation, a week or ten days.

ANOTHER MOCK GUNBOAT.

Last night the enemy were victimized again by another "Quaker" gunboat, on which they must have expended three or four thousand dollars' worth of ammunition. The sham craft which ran the gauntlet of their batteries at Vicksburg has been in course of construction for several days, by the crews of our fleet, which lies in the mouth of the Yazoo. A small raft of logs represented the hull of a ram and gunboat sunk low in the water, with the supposed great weight of her metal; upon this a slight superstructure was built to represent the casemates; her smoke-stacks were represented by two logs set on end, and the whole painted black. The counterfeit was so accurate that even in daylight it was difficult to detect it at a distance of three hundred yards.

About midnight she was towed down to the point by one of the tugs and cast adrift to begin her engagement with the rebel batteries. A very small fire had been kindled inside the sham casemates to deceive the enemy into the belief that they caught glimpses of treacherous gleams of battle lanterns. She had scarcely turned the point before the watchful enemy opened a terrific cannonade upon her with their huge seige guns, which lasted nearly an hour. The peninsula is so flooded that we have not been able to learn anything of her fate, and cannot, therefore, judge of the accuracy of the enemy's fire at night.

What gave some color of truth to the ruse was that the new gunboat Lafayette came down yesterday afternoon to the enemy and tried the range of her one hundred pounder Parrotts on the city, and they doubtless were certain that it was she running the blockade to take the place of the Indianola.

The Attack on Port Hudson.

The attack on Port Hudson was of a very formidable character, as the following synopsis of the naval force engaged will show. Every vessel named belonged to the regular navy, and the Essex is the celebrated iron clad with which Admiral Porter caused the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas. A supply vessel called the Sportsman was attached to the fleet, but she had no guns. Subjoined is the fleet:

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men.
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	1,990	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monongahela	1,378	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kineo	507	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca	507	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex (iron-clad)	1,000	7	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In addition to the above the mortar boats and all the war vessels at New Orleans, with the exception of the Pensacola, would be called into service. This is the first engagement of the Monongahela.

ILLINOIS.—The London *Times* says, in view of the proceedings in the Legislature of Illinois, it is forced to the conclusion that "the votaries of secession are no longer exclusively to be found South of the Ohio River." That's our impression.

A SPECK OF WAR IN OHIO.

Rebellion in Ohio—Copperheads [illegible]—[illegible] to [illegible] the arrest.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey Co., Ohio, March 19, 1863.

Your readers have already been advised of the late disgraceful occurrences in Noble County, which have led to the present expedition against the rebels there. For the benefit of those who have not yet informed themselves upon this subject, I submit a brief account:

Some time since a young man named G. W. Brown, a school-teacher at Hoskinsville, Noble county, wrote a letter to Wesley McFarren, a young friend of his, and member of Co. G, of the 78th Ohio, strongly denunciatory of the Administration, condemning the war in the bitterest terms, and urging him to desert and exert all his influence against our Government. The letter had the effect desired by the miscreant who penned it, and McFarren took the first occasion which presented itself to desert, returning to his home near Hoskinsville, where he has remained since. The letter referred to came into the hands of the Attorney of the Southern District of Ohio—Flamen Ball, Esq., who determined to bring the author of it to justice.

The military authorities took measures to arrest McFarren also, and on Monday of last week, Deputy United States Marshal Colby, representing the civil authorities, and Corporal Davidson of the 115th Ohio, with four privates, acting under orders from the military authorities, came to this place, en route for Hoskinsville, for the purpose of taking both Brown and McFarren into custody. The distance from this place to Hoskinsville is about twenty-five miles in a southerly direction, and they reached the latter place, having marched from this place on Thursday morning. On their march they found, to their utter astonishment, that not one-third of the inhabitants along the road were Union men; on the contrary, the few Union people were fearful of expressing their true sentiments, except to known friends. On several occasions they were refused even a crust of bread by the rebel sympathizers, although they represented themselves as being extremely hungry, and offered to pay for provisions. Parties to whom they applied declared they would not take the "Lincoln money," as, in a few months "greenbacks would be worth nothing," but they would accept Confederate scrip. Not having any of this money, so much desired by these people, the party were obliged to wait until they could come across generous loyalists, who treated them as kindly as they could desire. Before reaching their destination it was apparent to them that trouble was inculcated. They were informed that in spite of the secrecy which they had observed as to their mission, the rebels had divined it and that their runners (they being regularly organized and instructed in their work), were scattering in every direction calling the Copperheads to arms. Arriving, on Thursday morning within sight of Hoskinsville, their suspicion was confirmed, by seeing nearly one hundred men, armed with rifles and shot guns, regularly organized and officered, and drawn up in line awaiting their arrival. Taking a cut across a meadow, they avoided the town, however, for a time, and separating visited the residences of the parties they wished to find.

As they expected, these parties were "not at home" but in the village, under the protection of the hundred guns. Here was a poor result for their tiresome tramp; but these men, though brave and true to their cause, could not hope to do anything under the circumstances, knowing the desperate character of those with whom they had to deal. They had scarcely a word with the Copperheads, save through a man who was sent to them. This party represented that he had been instructed to demand their surrender, and to tell them that in case they surrendered, they would be treated civilly, and paroled in the name of the Southern Confederacy! Declining this kind proposition, the soldiers and deputy made a skillful strategic movement, effected a retreat in a manner which would not have thrown discredit upon Gen. Moreau, of Black Forest renown, and returned to Cambridge after a repetition of their previous day's tramp and experience with loyalists and rebels. The Deputy Marshal and Corporal returned to Cincinnati (the four privates remaining here) and made their report. The result is, an expedition in force, the object of which is to arrest Brown and McFarren, and all the ringleaders of the riot, even though Noble County should be drenched in the blood of its traitorous inhabitants in the works. The expedition which consists of Companies B and H, of the 115th O. V. I., under Cap. L. F. Hake, who, in turn, is under the orders of United States Marshal A. C. Sands, left Cincinnati yesterday morning, and reached this place without interruption, at about six o'clock last evening. The following is a copy of the official order, under the provisions of which the expedition was organized:

HEADQUARTERS CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 16, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 60.—Capt. Lewis F. Hake, with companies B and H, 115th infantry Ohio volunteers, provided with three days cooked rations in their haversacks, and seven uncooked, and forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, will report to the United States Marshal A. C. Sands, to proceed to Cambridge City, Guernsey county, Ohio, for the purpose of assisting Marshal Sands in making such arrests in that and adjoining counties as he may be authorized to make, and bringing the parties arrested to this city. From Cambridge City to such points in Guernsey and Noble counties as they may be required to go, the troops will march. They will return to this city as soon as possible, in compliance with those orders.

Captain Charles D. Schmidt, A. Q. M., will provide the transportation necessary to the execution of this order. By order of

Lieut. Col. EASTMAN.

ANDREW C. KEMPER, A. A. G.

United States Commissioner Halliday accompanied the troops for the purpose of making out, in his official capacity, the necessary warrants, &c., for the arrests.

The inhabitants of this town seemed highly gratified at the arrival of the troops. "We feared you were not coming and the Noble county traitors would go unpunished," say they. Their loyalty is substantially demonstrated in their reception of our troops, who have been comfortably quartered in the Court House and Town Hall, and fed on the fat of the town. The excitement here is intense over the arrival of the forces and the numerous reports from Hoskinsville. Mr. J. Lukins, a refugee from Hoskinsville, arrived here yesterday, having fled to save his life. Upon his authority, I give you the report that a large meeting of the rebels was held at that place last Saturday. They came flocking in from every part of the country, to consider the question of "fight or flight." Mr. Lukins says that, after a considerable debate, they concluded to arm themselves and fight.

As Hoskinsville has now assumed something of an important character in the eyes of the public, it may not be improper in this connection, to state that the miserable place consists of only three dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop, and a school house. The country around is of a rocky and hilly nature.

The report here is that the rebels have been throwing up breastworks outside the town, and have fortified the houses.

The citizens here are zealously anxious to participate in the excursion, and Marshal Sands will probably accept of the services of twenty of them, to act as mounted scouts. Should we meet with no resistance, I will probably have, at least, a long list of names of prisoners to send you.

The troops are in high spirits and eager to meet resistance, that they may inflict summary punishment upon these traitors who have so suddenly lifted their copperheads and thrown out their forked tongues to strike. I will probably be able by to-morrow to inform you positively as to the prospect of a fight.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. B. Fry, of this city, who has just been appointed Provost Marshal General, is the man who shot Gen. Felix Grundy Zollicoffer, at the Mill Spring battle, more than a year since.

—The attention of Government has been called to the fact that Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Buchanan's Minister to France, is on terms of suspicious intimacy with some of our officers at Martinsburg.

—Capt. W. A. Marley, published as having been rejected by the Senate as a nominee for Paymaster, failed of a confirmation only because his name, with those of two hundred and fifty others, was not reached for want of a quorum. He will be re-appointed by the President, and immediately ordered to duty.

—Col. Woolfolk, who wrote a treasonable letter to a member of the Missouri Legislature in favor of a Western Republic, which letter was published as "A Voice from the Army," has been ordered under arrest by Gen. Loan, and is likely to lose his eagles.

—Gen. Cadwallader, assigned to the 2d corps under Gen. Hooker's command, is a Pennsylvanian. He entered the Mexican war from civil life as a General of brigade, was distinguished at El Molino and Chapultepec, and came out of the war with the brevet of Major General. He was commissioned Major General in the volunteer service in April last.

—We learn that a married daughter of Hon. Cave Johnson, disguised her half brother in petticoats the other day and attempted to pass him through our lines in this graceful and becoming garb. Unluckily for the lady, the young man was detected, and both herself and brother are under arrest, and will be tried for the offence. What shifts rebels will resort to!—*Nashville Union*, 19th.

—Gen. S. G. Champlin, now of the Potomac army, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., has written a patriotic letter in favor of the Union and the Government, which the Copperheads have suppressed. The letter denounced the Copperhead Democracy; it sustained and stood by the President; it was opposed to all peace schemes; it was a scorching rebuke of the Tory Democratic party of this State and section. The voice of our army heroes is too loyal to suit the ears of the Submission Democrats.

—Lieut. C. M. Foores, of the 33d Indiana, who was shot by Rodgers, the maniac, at Columbus, although shot twice through the body, is still alive, and in a fair way to recover.

—Hon. Henry Grider announces himself for re-election to Congress from the 3d Kentucky District.

—Rebel Gov. Brown, of Georgia, don't seem to have made much by secession, if we may credit the following growl from his late message:

"The Abolition Government at Washington—from which we seceded on account of its disregard for the violation of State rights—has shown them more attention to the rights of the States, and more careful not to violate them, than our own Government, which has its very origin in this great doctrine."

THE EMBARKATION OF QUINBY'S DIVISION.

A Chicago Times Falsehood Exposed.

CHICAGO, March 21st, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to an article in the Chicago *Times* of Thursday March 19th, taken from the Jonesboro' *Gazette*, referring to the embarkation of Quinby's division, at Memphis, Tennessee, about the 1st inst.

The writer states that the troops were forced on board of the transports at the point of the bayonet; that several regiments refused to embark, and when they were forced to do so, declared that they might be sent to Vicksburg, but could not be made to fight. He also states that the 72d Illinois infantry, (1st Board of Trade regiment) while in camp near the city, broke up and threw away their guns, and on new ones being furnished them, threw them into the river, scattered in the woods, and were only forced on board of the transport by a gunboat shelling the woods.

I am a member of the 72d Ill. regiment, and was in Memphis at the time of the embarkation of Quinby's Division. I pronounce the foregoing statement false in every particular. Quinby's division embarked in a quiet, orderly manner; there were very few desertions, and in no case did a regiment refuse to embark. The 72d Ill. regiment went on board of the transport Platte Valley, Sunday afternoon, March 1st. Tuesday morning a portion of the guns (consisting of Harper's Ferry smooth-bores) were exchanged for Enfield rifles and Tuesday evening the fleet proceeded down the river, all of the troops being ready and willing to aid in the siege of Vicksburg.

No respectable citizen in Chicago would believe any statement appearing in the Chicago *Times*, but there are others in the country not as well posted as to the true character of that disunion sheet. I write this for their benefit, and hope that you will give it a place in your columns.

A MEMBER OF THE 72D ILL.

[N. B.—The above comes from an entirely responsible source. The writer was present, and knows whereof he affirms.—EDS. TRIB.]

CHICAGO, March 19, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I happened by the merest accident to take up a Chicago *Times* to-day, and found a letter therein casting reflections of disloyalty on Quinby's division of Grant's army. The writer is a malicious slanderer. The reason of the delay in going from Memphis was caused by the embarkation of such a large number of troops at such short notice, and not from any unwillingness on the men's part to face the enemy at Vicksburg.

Enclosed you will find an extract from a letter received to-day from my husband (dated March 12,) whose regiment is in that division, which will exonerate the 72d Illinois from any taint of Copperheadism.

They are all, both officers and men, willing and able, not only to fight the butternuts of the South, but to contend with the fire-in-the-rears here in the North, who stay at home to control our elections.

Respectfully yours,

Wife of a member of Co. F, 1st Board of Trade, 72d Illinois Volunteers.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM A CAPTAIN IN 72D ILLINOIS, BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.

So far we have got along without any accident or event worth noting. All the troops in the division are healthy and in good spirits. Yesterday our regiment adopted some resolutions condemning the Chicago *Times* and all of its stripe, and all Copperheads generally. There was only one dissenting voice in the regiment.

Union Victory in Christian County.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PANA, Christian County, Ill.

Our town has always been largely Democratic, since our Fall election it has been intensely and bitterly Copperhead, so much so that it had become a byword and reproach to all lovers of their Country and its perpetuation, and by the earnest and emphatic endorsement of the treasonable action of their Representatives in the Legislature of our State, under the leadership of H. M. Vandiver, roused in the minds of the Union men of Pana the determination that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head, and as the result, I will state that on the 3d inst., our Charter election took place, for President, Trustees and Magistrates, which resulted in a complete Union triumph, the issue having been fairly made between unconditional Unionism and Copperheadism, and when the casualties of the day were reported, and it was found that the old Police Magistrate had been beaten by two votes, the countenances of his friends and adherents were pleasant to behold.

In order to reverse the defeat they have sustained, an order from the County Court was immediately obtained for an election to fill a vacancy for Justice of the Peace, occasioned by the removal of the old incumbent offered them as they supposed an opportunity, by having the assistance of their democratic majority of thirty-eight which the precinct gave last fall for Representatives, would make their calling and election sure. But behold the result. The friends of the Government and country accepted the gauntlet of battle, and girding on their armor of truth and justice, went forth to the fight, and the Goliah of the Philistines was slain with eleven smooth pebbles from the brook. A more complete Waterloo defeat was never received by any party. The change of voters since last fall being 49.

VOX POPULI.

WIGS. WIGS. WIGS. BARROWS' WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY, 22 South Clark street, up stairs. A full assortment of Artificial Hair Work constantly on hand. Plain directions for measuring the head, sent on application. Satisfaction guaranteed. Private rooms for ladies, and experienced children's hair cutting, &c. mh13-b306-1w

PIANOS.—A complete stock of NEW YORK PIANOS NOW ON HAND. FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. Second hand Pianos at low figures. Pianos for rent AT 115 LAKE STREET. N. GOULD.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. JULIUS BAUER & CO. 99 South Clark street.

LADIES READ THIS ATTENTIVELY.—Give up the use of that vile compound called rouge. It can deceive no one no matter how skilfully it is applied. Nothing is more beautiful and worthy of admiration than a skin white as alabaster, rosy cheeks, lips red as coral, in short, a complexion of DAZZLING BEAUTY AND PURITY. Do away with your paraphernalia of cosmetics, [illegible] … A. G. LAMONT, Perfumer, Box 4872, New York City.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Chicago, or on improved farms within [illegible] miles of Chicago. [illegible] & PECK, 138 Randolph st. P. O. Drawer [illegible].

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a BREWERY, situated in the village of [illegible], Dane County, Wisconsin, near the railroad depot, twenty-two miles from Madison, the Capital of the State. Price $1,300. Apply to EDWARD HUGGINS, [illegible], Dane County, Wisconsin.

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT. Established for Treatment and Cure of Chronic Diseases, at 98 State street, Chicago. [illegible] … JUSTIN HAYES, M.D.

POLICY STAMPS.—On and after this date, no Stamps will be charged the assured on Policies and Certificates ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE. HIGGINSON & JAMES, No. 1 Clark street.

LEWIS & CO., 126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, HAVE FOR SALE 20,000 Three Bushel Grain Bags, 10,000 Brown Grey Army Blankets, 64x81 Inches. 10,000 Grey Blankets, various sizes. ALSO—40 inch Burlaps, Sackings, Duck, Canvass Paddings, Table Damask, Towel, Crash, and other Linen Goods.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine, With all new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., &c., &c.) [illegible] … I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y. Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street. Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!! Received daily, at 119 South Water street, [illegible] … HENRY SANBORN.

FOR ST. JOSEPH.—The Prop. F. W. BACKUS, [illegible] …

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible] …

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED—[illegible] … E. S. McNARY & CO.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at [illegible]. Last week of the popular actor, MR. NEAFIE. NOTICE.—The above articles in the "Chicago Times" about the actors and performances at McVicker's Theatre, are written with the hope of injuring the manager. [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR, which will be produced with all its celestial scenes, rites, imposing Roman Processions, and the exciting scene in the Roman Senate. THE ASSASSINATION OF CÆSAR. Mr. Neafie .... Brutus. Supported by the entire Company. GRAND DANCE.......Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with JOHN JONES OF THE WAR OFFICE. ☞ In preparation, the Tragedy of VALMONDI.

POLYORAMA, DIORAMA, Only Four Days Longer! METROPOLITAN HALL, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND Thursday Evenings and Wednesday Afternoon. The exhibition of these great War Paintings will positively close on THURSDAY EVENING, in order to fill engagements elsewhere made. ☞ Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Afternoon, Children 10 cents.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE. [illegible] … R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

McVICKER'S THEATRE AND THE CHICAGO TIMES. TIMES OFFICE, February 8th. Mr. McVICKER—Dear Sir: Will you favor me with a Season Ticket for self and lady? Yours truly, W. F. ISHAM. I refused to grant the Favor, and hence the abusive articles in the Chicago Times. J. H. McVICKER.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT BY THE Great Western Band, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. H. DE CLERQUE. At Metropolitan Hall, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863. 4000 Magnificent Gifts, OF A CASH VALUE OF $3,000. Number of Tickets, 4,000. ONE DOLLAR A TICKET. [illegible] … We hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles, bought at our establishments, are our regular retail prices. JULIUS BAUER, JAMES BOLTON, Agent for I. M. Singer & Co., GEO. W. STEVENS. At the conclusion of the Concert, Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a committee appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. TICKETS..........$1.00.

THE SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WERBE & CO., AT BRYAN HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1863. FIVE THOUSAND GIFTS AND Five Thousand Tickets. 800 CAPITAL PRIZES. CASH VALUE OF PRIZES, $4,000. One Gift to Every Ticket. [illegible] … LIST OF PRIZES. [illegible] … TICKETS … ONE DOLLAR.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible]

General Notices.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. Election Saturday, March 28th, 1863. REGULAR TICKET: FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM E. DOGGETT, Of Doggett, Bassett & Hills. FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, ALBERT E. KENT, Of A. E. Kent & Co. SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN BROOKS, Cashier Custom House. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, EDWARD G. MASON, With Hoyne, Miller & Lewis. RECORDING SECRETARY, JOSEPH B. LEWIS, With Lewis, Page & Co. TREASURER, JACOB G. CONRAD, Banker. MANAGERS: CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Bros.; [illegible]; JOHN C. GAULT, Gen'l Freight Agent [illegible]; JAMES J. NOBLE, Principal Haven School; HENRY W. SHEPARD, Attorney at Law; MARSHALL FIELD, of Cooley, Farwell & Co.; GEORGE M. KIMBARK, of Hall, Kimbark & Co.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Election, Monday, March 23, 1863. REGULAR TICKET. For President—F. L. UNDERWOOD, of Underwood & Co. First Vice President—H. A. HURLBUT, of J. H. Reed & Co. Second Vice President—A. L. SEWELL, of Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding. Corresponding Secretary—H. D. PENFIELD, Land Department Illinois Central R. R. Recording Secretary—J. M. CHAPMAN, 24 Lake street. Treasurer—L. J. GAGE, Cashier Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Managers—J. V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co.; H. W. KING, of Barrett, King & Co.; [illegible]; J. W. STANLEY, of H. W. Hinsdale & Co.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Election, Monday, March 23, 1863. UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, B. F. JACOBS, Of Bellamy, Jacobs & Co. FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, H. A. HURLBUT, Of J. H. Reed & Co. SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, J. G. CONRAD, Banker. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, H. D. PENFIELD, Illinois Central Railroad. RECORDING SECRETARY, E. W. HAWLEY. TREASURER, S. A. KEAN, Of Preston, Willard & Kean. MANAGERS, J. V. FARWELL, Of Cooley, Farwell & Co. H. W. KING, Of Barrett, King & Co. F. A. EMORY, Of Liverpool Steamship Co. W. H. BRADLEY, Clerk U. S. Court. J. W. DEAN, 25 Clark street.

DAILY COMMERCIAL LETTER. The office of the Daily Commercial Letter, Gate P. Le Wells', is removed from 161 Lake street, to the Tremont Exchange Building, Dearborn street. Having secured competent and experienced reporters for each department, the proprietor will spare no pains to render the "Commercial Letter" a thorough, correct and reliable daily report of the markets, transactions on 'Change, and all matters pertaining to the trade of Chicago. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. If given to the carriers, they should be in writing. H. R. HULBURD, Editor and Proprietor. Tremont Exchange Buildings, Dearborn street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati. THIS IS THE PREMIUM SAFE OF AMERICA, No other Safe in this country will begin to compare with them in WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH. Bankers and Brokers buy them. Merchants and Manufacturers buy them. Lawyers and Doctors buy them. Insurance Companies buy them. Business Men buy them. No body will buy any other make after seeing them. F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 LASALLE STREET, Have received a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hosiery, MEN'S ENGLISH HALF HOSE, Worsted and Silk Embroidery Braids, Lace and Swiss Collars, Embroidery Fringing or Ruffling, Tatting, Tape Trimming, Hair Nets in Silk and Braid, ZEPHYR WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS, Knitting Cotton in all sizes. EMBROIDERY and BRAID PATTERNS STAMPED. Prices low and Terms cash. 41 LASALLE STREET.

A WONDER.—The celebrated Gipsey Woman. [illegible]

READY, (Official) THE UNITED STATES CONSCRIPTION ACT, OR NATIONAL MILITIA BILL, With a copious Index for Reference. JAMES W. FORTUNE, Publisher, 129 Centre street, New York. ☞ PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOTTERIES.—John A. Morris & Co.'s Delaware State Lottery will be drawn in Wilmington, Delaware, Every Wednesday and Saturday [illegible]

NOTICE.—Any person wishing to consult MADAM ANDREWS, [illegible]

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS. [illegible]

REVOLVERS. REVOLVERS. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY HORNE & GIBSON. On Wednesday, March [illegible] At Salesrooms, [illegible] Dry Goods, Hosiery, [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn [illegible]. General Auction Business. ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE [illegible]. SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY. [illegible] CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE [illegible]. CASH ADVANCES MADE [illegible].

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Unclaimed Assorted Merchandise AT AUCTION. We shall sell, on FRIDAY, March [illegible] A. M., at our New Salesroom, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible].

GILBERT & SAMPSON, ELEGANT, NEW AND SECOND-HAND Rosewood, Mahogany and W[illegible] FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, AT AUCTION, AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS, 46 AND 48 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Tremont House. [illegible] Terms Cash, and Without Reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, REAL-ESTATE AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, March [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] AT AUCTION. [illegible] TITLE PERFECT.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. [illegible] 103 and 105 Dearborn Street [illegible]

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE [illegible] Lot and Entire Furniture, Fixtures, [illegible] WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, On Wednesday April 1st, 1863, [illegible] o'clock, a. m., on the Premises.

THE TREMONT GARDEN Dwelling-House Furniture [illegible] AT AUCTION, On Thursday, April 2d, 1863, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., ON THE PREMISES.

AUCTION SALE BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M., PROMPT. [illegible] LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House [illegible] MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES [illegible] MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION [illegible]

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible]

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. [illegible]

CARD TO THE LADIES.—[illegible]

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible] DR. PEABODY.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! [illegible]

A CARD. Deafness and Blindness. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. THOMAS MACKINNIS, [illegible]

CONSUMPTION! THE THREE REMEDIES. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, [illegible] SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, [illegible] SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Box. [illegible]

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY HORNE & GIBSON.

On Wednesday ...

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn ...

General Auction Business.

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE ...

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Also, to the Sale of Household ...

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ...

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET.

Unclaimed Assorted Merchandise AT AUCTION.

We shall sell, on FRIDAY, March ..., at ... A. M., at our New Salesroom,

46 & 48 Dearborn street,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET.

ELEGANT, NEW AND SECOND-HAND Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION, AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS, 46 AND 48 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Tremont House.

Terms Cash, and Without Reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, March 28th, 1863, at 11 o'clock ...

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET.

One of the finest residences in the West Division, with all the modern improvements. AT AUCTION.

TITLE PERFECT. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

103 and 105 Dearborn Street, ...

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE AND LOT, and Entire Furniture, Fixtures, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, On Wednesday April 1st, 1863, at ... o'clock, a. m., on the Premises.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, Chicago.

THE TREMONT GARDEN ... Dwelling-House Furniture, ...

AT AUCTION, On Thursday, April 24, 1863, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., ON THE PREMISES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, Chicago.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 9 A. M., PROMPT.

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House ... MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVING US UNUSUAL FACILITIES ...

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT ... GORE, WILLSON & CO.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION ...

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION ...

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

... FOR THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC ... CURTIS & PERKINS, New York.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—All ...

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

... Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN ... DR. PEABODY.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

A CARD Deafness and Blindness.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S ... GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR ...

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. THOMAS MACKINNIS.

CONSUMPTION! THE THREE REMEDIES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES.

Price, $1.00 per Box.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD ...

Miscellaneous

IRON AND STEEL. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water street, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Nails, Spikes, Heavy Hardware. HAVE FOR SALE LOW, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, by 1-4 inch IMPORTED GERMAN PLOW STEEL. Also—Have all other sizes on hand. 10 Casks Cultivator Teeth, Screw top and wedge top. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C. Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

107 LAKE STREET, 107 CHICAGO, ILL. THE "NEW WORLD" Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer, NO. 1 10-INCH ROLL, $6.00. SOLD AT NEW YORK MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The Latest Improvement in Wringing Machines.

The Silver Medal of the New York Agricultural Society was awarded to the "New World," at the Fair held at Rochester, October 1, 1862. ...

"METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Nov. 1, 1862. ..."

JAMES H. RICE, General Agent. P. O. Box 3217.

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES. ... Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities. ... Sold at about Half the Price. ... "MILES' SANO COFFEE." ... Beware of Counterfeits.

1863.—DRY GOODS, Staple and Fancy, FOR THE SPRING. HARMON, GALE & CO., (Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale.) 53 LAKE STREET, Chicago. We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of COTTON AND WOOL GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONADES, Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE. We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase. HARMON, GALE & CO.

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. ... Office, 123 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 3661, Chicago, Ill.

RAWSON & BARTLETT 30 LAKE STREET, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES. ... SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. ... RAWSON & BARTLETT.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements ... RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 221 South Water street.

BARNUM BROS., 138 Lake Street, OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH, Willow and Wood Cabs and Gigs, Cradles, Cribs, Chairs, Ladies Work and Traveling Baskets, Rocking and Spring Horses, Toy Carts, Wagons and Gigs, ... Sutlers Goods and Notions in Great Variety.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this goods In any quantities. NATHANIEL WHITE.

PRIME MALT BARLEY, $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel, 34 lbs.

J. C. DEAN, DENTIST.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE LATE BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT KELLY'S FORD—THE FIRST REAL CAVALRY FIGHT OF THE WAR—THE REBELS DRIVEN SIX MILES BEYOND THE RIVER.

Gallant Charges and Hand-to-Hand Conflicts.

A Large Number of Rebels Killed and Wounded, and Sixty Taken Prisoners.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, March 18.

The first real cavalry battle of the war has been fought, resulting in a decisive victory on the part of the national forces.

The expedition marched on Monday afternoon. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, the men made good progress, and, passing through our outer pickets, encamped for the night near Kelly's Ford, not far back from the Rappahannock. On riding down to the ford the next morning at daylight, to cross over, the enemy were found to be in strong force on the opposite side, having posted numerous pickets, and constructed a formidable abattis along the bank. A detachment of the 4th New York charged down into the stream, and attempted to force a passage, but were met and repulsed by a strong force of the enemy. Rallying, they dashed into the river, and again were repulsed. A third attempt proved no more successful. At this juncture Lieut. Brown, followed by a squadron of the 1st Rhode Island, plunged boldly in, cut their way through the abattis, and, charging up the acclivity, routed the enemy.

The whole force then crossed over and formed in line of battle thus: Col. McIntosh's command, consisting of the 3d, 4th and 16th Pennsylvania on the right; Reno's 1st and 5th regulars, centre and reserve, and Col. Duffie's 1st Rhode Island, 4th New York and 6th Ohio on the left. This was about half-past 7 o'clock in the morning. Twenty-four prisoners were captured at the Ford.

As the men moved forward up the acclivity, the rebels, who in the meantime had rallied, charged upon us, when the 1st Rhode Island met them with a counter charge and put them to flight. The second time, the rebels once more attempting to rally, the 5th regulars seized the opportunity, dashed at them, and they again broke and ran wildly. The 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, posted to the right, likewise charged upon the force opposed to them most successfully. The 16th Pennsylvania, still further to the right, did splendid execution, many of the rebels being dismounted. Our artillery, in the meantime, kept playing on the fleeing rebels and quickening their speed.

We had now advanced through an open space about a mile and a half from the river—as we moved, forming, charging to the right and left, and taking numerous prisoners, until the outskirts of a wood were reached.

Gen. Averill here again arranged the regiments in line of battle, the First Regulars being posted as reserves. Our men moved through the woods steadily and rapidly, firing as they went. Another open space was reached, and found to be full of skirmishers. The firing now became very brisk, the enemy for the first time opening on us with artillery, of which they had twelve pieces. Their solid shot and shell fell thick and fast among our men, but they pressed on, inspired by the success already won, and led forward by their officers.

After so many brilliant and profitable dashes on our part, the rebels thought it well to attempt again something in that line themselves, and charged. They ran against the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, which broke them instantly. From the time of crossing the river till now, there had been many personal encounters—single horsemen dashing at each other with full speed, and cutting and slashing with their sabres until one or the other was disabled. The wounds received by both friend and foe in these single combats were frightful—such, as I trust, never to see again.

We continued to drive the rebels before us, they skirmishing and using their artillery as they retreated. Our boys had now been fighting several hours, but regardless of themselves, pursued their mission of keeping the rebels traveling, and did it effectually.

When we had chased them six miles from the river, Gen. Averill decided to return, as our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and we had come upon a strong rebel position, with rifle-pits and entrenchments. Detachments of cavalry were deployed in front of the battery in such a manner as to prevent its withdrawal being seen, and the whole force commenced its return march. Capt. Reno, with a portion of his command, covered the rear.

As soon as the rebels discovered our retrograde movement, they opened a heavy fire of artillery and followed in pursuit, but at a respectful distance, and without a desire to try more charges. The *morale* and *esprit* of our men was excellent, and it was with difficulty that many of them could be persuaded to return. They had run the rebels six miles, and wanted to keep on to Culpepper.

Capt. Hunt, with three squadrons of the 1st regiment, assisted by Lieuts. Bigelow and Sanford, did good service, supporting the battery. On the return, at one time this command was in danger of being annihilated. The men were stationed to the left of the battery, within easy supporting distance, ready to charge upon the rebels, should they attempt to take it. No sooner, however, had our guns ceased firing, from want of ammunition, than the rebels turned their fire upon the supporting cavalry, keeping it up for a long period, and making sad havoc among the horses. The cavalry could not leave their position, for the guns would have been lost. They succeeded however, in bringing the pieces away. The command reached the river about sunset, and recrossed.

Our loss is nine killed, thirty-five wounded, and forty taken prisoners. We killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, and brought away sixty prisoners.

Lieut. Dimmock of the 4th New York cavalry, is mortally wounded. He behaved most gallantly.

Adj't. Gen. Bowditch, of Gen. Duffie's staff, was struck over the head with a sabre, and received a pistol shot in the groin.

Major Chamberlain, Acting Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Averill, was wounded in the nose and cheek.

Among the rebel officers taken was Major Breckenridge of the first Virginia cavalry. The prisoners are a sorry looking set.

GOV. JOHNSON AND GEN. BUELL.

A Thrilling Scene in the Capitol at Nashville.

A correspondent of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* relates the following thrilling incident as having occurred at Nashville:

Col. Moody, of Ohio, stated that after his regiment with others had been marched to various points, they were finally ordered back to Nashville, Tennessee. On his arrival there, Gen. Buell was in the city, and the question was being agitated of evacuating the city and giving it up to the rebels, Buell being in favor and Governor Johnson opposed to the measure; at this crisis Colonel Moody called to pay his respects to the Governor. On entering the building, in an upper room of which was the Governor's office, he met Gen. Buell coming out; as they passed each other they exchanged civilities, and immediately the Colonel forwarded his card to the Governor's rooms. Soon a messenger came to him, informing him that the Governor wished him to come up immediately. As the Colonel entered the room he saw Gov. Johnson pacing the floor, with a gentleman at each arm, under the most terrible excitement, and saying: "It must not be done." Seeing the Colonel, the Governor greeted him most cordially, and expressed his great pleasure in meeting him. The two gentlemen retired, leaving them alone, when instantly Gov. Johnson informed Col. Moody what was meditated—that Buell wished to evacuate the city. But, said he, "it must not be done." So intense was the excitement of the Governor's mind, that his face was fairly livid, and frothing at the mouth and gesticulating most violently, swore "the city must not be evacuated." The Colonel gently chided the Governor saying: "Governor, just drop these hard words—we can get along without them. True, this is a dark and perilous hour, but we must remember, God reigns—He is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. He rules Generals, Governors and nations, and if we will only do right and trust in Him, a way of deliverance will be opened and our beloved country shall yet be saved." Instantly the Governor responded, "Moody—and when I say Moody, I mean more than Colonel—I believe in God and the Bible, and I rest my soul's salvation on the merit of Jesus Christ alone, but d—n me, if this city shall be given up." Colonel Moody perceiving that the Governor's mind needed relief as much as the imperilled city, otherwise there was danger from the intense excitement of his being driven to madness, replied, "Governor, let us pray." Quick as lightning the Governor dropped on his knees, and while the Colonel was praying for him, asking God to give him wisdom, strength and courage in this dark hour, he responded in groans and amens; and crawling on his knees to the Colonel, he laid his head on his bosom, and wept and groaned, and said amen to every petition. At length, the Colonel felt that God had heard his prayer—the cloud began to break and turning prayer into praise, the Governor also began to praise God. When they rose from their knees, the Governor instantly seized the Colonel's hand and all bathed in tears, he said, "Thank God that you came. He sent you to help me. I feel better—the cloud is broken—we shall be delivered. D—n me! he shall not give up the city. I'll burn it first and perish amid the ruins, rather than he shall give it up and let it fall into the hands of the enemy." Soon after, Gen. Buell came in, and Gov. Johnson meeting him, looking him in the eye, with terrible emphasis he said, "The city shall not be evacuated. Before that shall be done, I will burn it and perish amid its ruins." That settled the question. Gen. Buell was compelled to change his plan; and after detailing a sufficient force to defend the city, with the balance of the army he came trotting up to Louisville.

How a Politician Married a Wife and Saved Money by it.

The following is understood to be a brief domestic history of Fernando Wood for the past two years. As Fernando has recently gone into Bankruptcy, we suppose the $5,000 has gone beyond the reach of the disappointed one. The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

Quite a sharp business, connected with a marriage, has been done here—if report is true—by one of our successful and most shrewd, politicians. Having some money, he wanted a wife from a strata in society a little above what he was accustomed to move in, so he sought the hand of one of the fair damsels of Gotham. As his political property was quite high, he was referred to "Pa." The old man, with mercantile frankness, laid his child at the disposal of the seeker on condition that he would give his daughter $100,000, secured on real estate. The man in want of a wife was both able and willing to do so. The matter was thus settled, and the wedding preparations went onward. An elegant house, in an aristocratic locality, was taken, and the good bargain of the fair one was the theme of general comment. As the hour drew near when the happy pair were to be made one, the father hinted that the little mercantile transaction preliminary to the marriage should be attended to. "Oh, yes—oh, certainly—certainly," the bland politician said. But it was not till the afternoon of the bridal day that the proper papers, in due form, were laid before the gratified papa. So the wedding ran along, an account of which gratified New York and produced a sensation that lasted two days. Upon subsequent examination it was found that on the same day, bearing even date with the marriage settlement, a mortgage on the same property, duly recorded before the delivery of the said $100,000 to the bride was made, conveying the said property to a near and sharp relative for $95,000, leaving the girl with a settlement of $5,000.

OUR MINNESOTA LETTER.

Payment of Church Debts—Indian War Claims—The Minnesota First—Ex-Gov. Sibley—The Governor of Minnesota—The Ice Movement.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19, 1863.

PAYMENT OF CHURCH DEBTS.

One of the most interesting features in the sacred and religious life of St. Paul, at the present time, is the effort now making to relieve the church organizations of indebtedness. The House of Hope, under the pastoral care of Rev. F. A. Noble, organized a few years ago as a colony from the First Presbyterian Church, has a debt of perhaps three thousand dollars, equal in amount to the value of all the real estate and personal property held by the corporation. In other respects, the congregation is flourishing. The monetary crisis of 1857 found them just entering their temporary chapel, and preparing to build a large and costly church. The debt has been accumulating ever since, until it has become a burden too heavy to bear. An effort is now making to lift it, and with a fair prospect of complete success.

The Jackson street Methodist Church has a new and spacious house of worship, but encumbered with obligations to the amount of about seven thousand dollars. Large and liberal subscriptions have been made to pay the debt and save the church, and it is believed that the entire amount will be realized.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

The Board of Auditors, during the recent session of three days at St. Cloud, audited about five thousand claims. The Board will meet at New Ulm on the 19th, for the discharge of business, and then will adjourn to St. Paul, where its sessions will be held until all business is disposed of.

THE MINNESOTA FIRST.

Col. Morgan, of the 1st Minnesota, leaves to-day to join his regiment, having been at home on a short furlough. It is his purpose to make a strong appeal to the Secretary of War, in behalf of the regiment, to secure, if possible, a furlough, to enable the members to visit their homes during the summer, and also to fill up the broken ranks.

EX-GOVERNOR SIBLEY.

The failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Governor Sibley, as Brigadier General, is the occasion of disappointment and regret to the people of Minnesota. This throws Governor Sibley back into private life, his office as Colonel of the 6th regiment having been filled—and, indeed, this was not confirmed by the Senate, if the nomination was made at all. I believe that he was Colonel of the State militia by the appointment of the Governor, until nominated as Brigadier General by the President. Governor Sibley's Indian campaign, last summer, whatever may be thought of the slowness of his movements, and the fact that he had little or no military experience, was crowned with the prestige of success, and the feeling is general that his nomination should have been promptly confirmed.

THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

It was announced some days ago that Governor Ramsey was not going to resign. He has, however, taken his seat in the United States Senate, without the formality of a resignation, and by so doing has probably vacated the office of Governor. If so, Hon. Henry A. Swift is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Minnesota. On this subject, however, there is some difference of opinion, the Attorney General of the State and others holding that the office of Governor is not vacated, though the Revised Statutes, chapter 1, section 11, says expressly, "No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, shall execute the office of Governor."

THE ICE MOVEMENT.

The ice commenced to move yesterday below the bend, and a canal was opened across the river—the first signal of the lifting of our ice embargo, for which we are looking anxiously. During the last three days the weather has been spring-like, and genial, the snow has disappeared, the ice is breaking up in the ponds and lakes, and there are indications on every hand of an early opening of navigation.

Serious efforts have been made during the winter to prepare the Lake Pepin ice for export. A writer in the Lake City *Times* says:

We have heard of eight companies engaged in this work at this place, including Central Point, and three at other locations upon the Lake. And we are informed that they will cut not far from six thousand tons each. Hence we may estimate the ice harvest of the year on Lake Pepin at not below fifty thousand tons! This is gathered at less than a dollar a ton; to some that have unusual facilities it will not cost over fifty cents. It must pay well, notwithstanding high charges for freight, loss by melting, &c. The government will pay for it at the hospitals, according to contract, twenty dollars a ton.

The most serious obstacle to the putting up of ice this winter, we learn, is a limited supply of the lumber necessary for the buildings. With the immense resources within our State this need not occur a second time to those who will make their plans in time. And should, next spring, the freight charges be excessive by steamer, it may be carried away by "arks" or "broadhorns," as is often done upon the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.

The way they do it down there is thus:

The blocks are cut either by plows or saws into regular parallelograms, consisting of two squares of twenty inches; that is, they are made twenty-six inches broad, and fifty-two inches long, for convenience in storing. Near the shore the field of ice is, this winter, about twenty-two inches or two feet thick; which is several inches thinner than our ordinary winter's produce. The weight of such a block, (at sixty pounds to the cubic foot,) is about half a ton.

These blocks, he tells us, are slid by railways to the ice-houses on the shore. He thus eloquently discourses on the translucent purity of Lake Pepin ice:

The transparency of this ice is beyond all that we could have believed. No glass, no chrystal, no diamond, not the regal Koh-i-noor, could exhibit such absolute perfection of purity as it does. The wonderful clearness of our atmosphere, the regularity of our winters, the history of the great river that drains its living current from ten thousand sweet prairies or undisturbed forests of the far North, and after a career of hundreds of miles expands itself and rests in this lovely sheet of water before it starts again in its long course against the Gulf, all concentrate their evidence in these masses of ice. It reminds us of the firmament as the color of the terrible chrystal stretched above the throne, that in the vision of the prophet Ezekiel was the symbol of the justice of God or the sea of glass like unto chrystal that was before the throne, which the beloved disciple saw.

When these blocks were half drawn out of the water one could not distinguish the outlines of the part that remained beneath the surface. And under favorable circumstances we could read the finest print through the whole block without any trouble. In some cases, we could read with ease the ordinary small print, through the more than two feet of intervening substance. What was still more wonderful, we could read the common headings of the articles, in a little larger type, through the entire length, that is, through a solid mass of *four feet and a third!* A comparison may be challenged with any other known substance, or with ice in any other part of the world.

A Model Speech.

A captain in an Iowa regiment having been informed that his company had subscribed a handsome sum for the purpose of purchasing and presenting him with an elegant sash and sword, called his men together and delivered himself of the following model speech:

"Boys, if you have any money to spare, send it home to your families, if they need it. If not, keep it until you need it yourselves. I will buy my own sword. Should you do it, and should it come to disgrace in these hands, you could but regret the gift; or should I accept it from you, and some day find it my imperative duty to kick some one of the donors out of this company, it might be unpleasant to think that I was under obligations to that personas a contributor to the elegant sword fund. For these reasons I must firmly and kindly decline the favor which your loyal hearts prompt you to bestow. Wait until the war is over; wait until the tide of battle shall have been stayed—till the raging billows of this cursed rebellion shall have been rolled back; wait until I have proved myself worthy to receive so noble a gift—until you have shown yourselves by deeds of daring and feats of bravery worthy to bestow it upon me—then perchance I may be happy to accept at your hands some lasting testimonial of your confidence and esteem. Till then, wait."

That's what we call straight forward common sense, and pure disinterested patriotism combined.

Do You Give It Up?

My first is irrational,
My second is rational,
My third mechanical,
And my whole scientific.
Horse-man-ship (horsemanship.)

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Because it is the centre (scenter).

Why is it dangerous to go into a cathedral? Because there is a great cannon (canon) in the desk, a minor cannon (canon) in the stall, and the bishop is charging the congregation.

One word of four letters:
If you transpose what lasses wear,
'Twill plainly show what bad ones are;
Again, if you transpose the same,
You'll see an ancient Hebrew name;
Change it again, and it will show
What all on earth desire to do;
Transpose it yet once more, and then
What bad men are you'll then explain.
Veil—vile—Levi—live—evil.

What trade is like the sun? A tanner.

Why should you be wide awake on the railroad? Because the train goes over sleepers.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock, S. T.—1860.—X. &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.: Gentlemen: This Institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle field.

With respect, your servant,
DR. G. W. ANDREWS, Sup't.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1863.

Gentlemen: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860.—X. means.

Yours, truly,
H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.: Please send us another twelve cases Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetiser, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c.,
GAGE & WAITE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success.

I am, &c.,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 20, 1862.

Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige,

Yours, truly, T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS To Restore Grey Hair TO Its Original Youthful Color.

IT IS NOT A DYE, But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT for Returning Deserters and Absentees from the Army in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Orders No. 13.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12, 1863.

1. All deserters and absentees from the Army in either of the three States above specified, are hereby notified that they may deliver themselves up to the Provost Marshals ...

BUGLE TRIMMINGS. BUGLE ORNAMENTS. JET AND STEEL ORNAMENTS. BELT PINS AND BUCKLES. POMPADOUR SIDE COMBS. New styles received daily at No. 73 LAKE STREET.

We have also opened a large lot of FRENCH CORSETS of our own importation ...

GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING OF 1863.

NEW SPRING GOODS! A LARGE STOCK, In Great Variety, NOW OPENING AT STRYKER & CO'S, 141 Lake Street.

102 LAKE STREET, 102 CHICAGO, ILL. CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Having taken the store 102 Lake street, permanently, the subscriber would inform the Ladies of Chicago that he has now on exhibition, and will be receiving weekly from New York, one of the richest assortments of Spring Cloaks that has ever been seen in this city. ... I solicit a call before making your selections. DANIEL KAHN, 102 Lake street.

N. B.—A full assortment of Children's Cloaks.

HATS, CAPS AND *Straw Goods* AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM, (SUCCESSOR TO E. L. KELLOGG & CO.) 50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, SHAKER HOODS, &c., suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade of '63 Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.

E. P. L. BROOM, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, &c., 50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO., 75 South Water street, Chicago, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE, EMBRACING

Sugars,	Fish,
Teas,	Tobacco,
Coffees,	Rice,
Syrups,	Spices,
Molasses,	Soaps,
Dried Fruit,	

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

CLOTH AND PIECE GOODS HOUSE. CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS., 56 Lake Street, Have now in store and are in daily receipt of the Largest and Only Exclusive Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, COUNTRY JEANS, LINENS, MARSAILLES, COTTONADES, CHECKS, DRILLS And all other Piece Goods, for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine our selections and prices before purchasing elsewhere. ... as also CLAY'S & SCOTT'S Fashion Plates and Reports.

1863.—SPRING TRADE. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 32 Lake-St., cor. Wabash ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

We have in store and are receiving the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the West ... C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., 140 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, Stationers, Printers, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in LEDGER, BOOK AND PRINTING PAPER OF EVERY VARIETY, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. ACCOUNT BOOKS Of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order of any desired style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING. GOLD PENS In large and varied assortment, received direct from the manufacturers and warranted to suit. COMMERCIAL PRINTING Executed at short notice, low rates and good style. MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., Stationers' Hall, 140 Lake Street.

2000 BOXES PALM SOAP, 1,500 boxes American Castile Soap, 1,000 boxes Stearine Candles, 500 boxes Star Candles. For sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

Medicinal.

A Valuable Medicine FOR EVERY FAMILY.

DRUGGISTS In all sections of the city and country, keep on hand, buy, sell and recommend as a tonic, stimulant and appetiser, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

APOTHECARIES In all sections of the city and country keep in stock, sell and dispense as a tonic ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

PHYSICIANS In all sections of the city and country, approve and recommend this celebrated tonic, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

GROCERS In all sections of the city and country, keep constantly supplied with and deal in ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HOTELS In all sections of the city and country, are supplied with and "cannot keep a hotel," without a stock of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSPITALS Throughout the army of the North have found a wholesome, healthy tonic, and are using, for the soldiers, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

SUTLERS In every regiment ought to have, and many have introduced and highly recommend ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

LADIES, Old and young, for Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Languor, Weakness and General Debility, are recommended to use ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

EVERYBODY Who desires a good tonic, for giving tone to the spirits, a healthy appetite and strength to the system generally, should not fail to buy a bottle of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 34 & 36 Market st., Lind's Block.

Sold at wholesale by FULLER & FINCH, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., J. BURNHAM & CO., WRIGHT & FRENCH, and retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, W. H. DILLINGHAM, M. JEROME, IAN WILLARD, and by Druggists and Dealers generally, throughout the Northwest.

CONSTITUTION WATER THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the CONSTITUTION WATER, which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state, the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water if taken for any length of time. ...

DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid ...

IRRITATION OF THE WOMB ...

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

PHYSICIANS

CONSTITUTION WATER.

DIURETICS

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1860. ... J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 19th, 1861.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.......PRICE, $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

WRIGHT & FRENCH, WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.

STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS. ...

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and specific REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, AND FOR Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, OF BOTH SEXES, ARISING FROM EXCESSES, Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness,

FEMALES! FEMALES!

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER Will accompany the Medicine. "PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE. "We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, ... H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, ... H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA! HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's. TAKE NO OTHER!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to

LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Lakeside, Chicago.

Real Estate.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago. At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

... MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee. Chicago, March 16th, 1863.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN WISCONSIN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 160 acres, ...

FOR SALE—A Farm containing ... Will sell whole or a part. ... GEO. H. ROBINSON ...

$1500 WILL BUY A NICE HOME in Evanston, only two blocks from the Railroad Depot. ... KELLER BROS., 77 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Kendall County ... BAYLIS & TOWNER, Attorneys, Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, ... Produces Larger Crops. ... GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. ... CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. ... IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. ... GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor ...

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, must deposit the same with him ... JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO. OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, March 16, 1863. ... D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.— ... J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, Commissioners. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. Chicago, Feb. 26, 1863.

Educational.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Rev. B. BARBER, of Lake Forest, Ill., proposes to open a Family School for the younger class of Boys. The first term to commence April 15th, 1863. Please send for a circular. Direct as above.

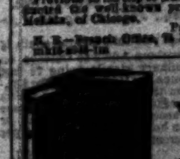
YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. The Summer Term will commence, on Thursday, the 9th of April. ... E. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, March 12th, 1863.

Proposals.

$100,000—Wanted. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned ... Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors. Chicago, March 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE. Depot Commissary's Office, BALTIMORE, Md., March ... THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Capt. & C. S., U. S. A.

NEW PROCLAMATION. DYEING! DYEING!! DYEING!!! FOR THOUSANDS, At No. 10 Desplaines street, ...



Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES.

... LORD & SMITH ...

THEODORE HOLBROOK & Co., 45 South Clark street, ...

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ...

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

THE CITY.

THE BODIES OF WAR.—Six thirty-two pounders, with carriages, passed through this city yesterday en route for Cairo by the Illinois Central, consigned to Adjutant Porter.

MEMORIES FOR CONGRESS.—The Polyorama of the War is to be exhibited at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening for the last time in this city, as which occasion the sick and suffering soldiers are to have a benefit. Every one should invest a quarter in this benevolent work, and at the same time witness so exhibition of rare merit.

☞ Our advertising columns of yesterday lost to the valuable real estate rooms of Messrs. Carter and Dearborn street instead of 126. As we have no interesting to real estate, and the above firm have for sale many pieces of most eligible property, improved and unimproved, in both city and country, on the most favorable terms, we believe that parties intending to invest their money will continue about with purchasing. They undoubtedly have some great bargains at 126 Dearborn street.

PERSONAL.—We have seen a letter from Frank Pumelee, esq., well known in this city as the plaintiff in a somewhat celebrated suit with the proprietor of the City Hotel, saying that he, in company with his friend, Jesse Anderson, also Esquire, has purchased the Denver Theater, at Denver City, Colorado Territory. And we are informed, upon authority, that Mr. Pumelee, having "slipped it" so long in the two-horse way, is about at last to take the stage in earnest. It is said that he will appear as the *Loving Chief*, in the popular drama entitled the *Immortal*. Mr. Anderson will assume the character of the *Fighting Partner*. We wish them all proper success.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A MISSIONER.—Yesterday morning the remains of the Rev. Mr. Schillhaust, a German preacher, was brought to this city from the Junction and deposited in the sub-police station on North street. He came to his death at Bowlsby's. On Sunday night between seven and eight o'clock, some men passing near a cider guard in the track of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad just beyond the Junction, were attracted by loud cries for help. Down the track they discovered the head-light of a train that was approaching with the speed of the wind, and as it neared the spot, the cries for help grew louder and more agonizing. They rushed upon the track and found that the minister named above had fallen between the ties, have of the guard, and all their efforts to push him down through or to pull him out were unavailing. Their combined strength was not sufficient to extricate him, and the fast train dashed on, cutting off both legs just below the knees, and killing him instantly.

REVENUE LARCENIES.—Upon suspicious circumstances the police force, on Sunday afternoon, arrested two men and five women, supposed to be implicated in the petty store thefts recently complained of. The names given by the parties are as follows: Geo. F. Reed, Fred. Eskins, Ellen Ellis, Emma Lane, Josephine Felck, Eleanor Smith, and Mary Regel. Goods were found in their possession valued at about $200, embracing ready-made pants, vests, dresses, shoes, hose, shawls, silk gross goods, merinoes and woolen goods of various colors and qualities, table linen, towels, calicoes, shirting, thread, buttons, &c.—a general stock of dry goods. Although the marks have been carefully removed from nearly all the articles, portions of the stock have been recognized as belonging to P. Palmer, Ross & Foster, ⅊ B. Shay, and others. The parties had an examination yesterday afternoon before Justice Miller, and are held for further examination on Thursday morning next.

DEATH FROM ASPHYXIA.—A domestic in the employ of Mr. Thomas Harlem, on Wabash Avenue, above Sixteenth street, died on Sunday night from asphyxia, under circumstances that will serve as a lesson to others. In a large room charcoal burning stove is used in Mr. Harlem' dining-room, which, from some unexplained cause, became partly choked up so that the gas escaped into the room to such a degree as to render it very disagreeable. At noon Mr. Harlem gave orders for the effect that no more coal be put in the stove. These orders were disregarded, it appears. A ball leading from the dining-room communicates with a close bedroom which was occupied by two domestics named Ann Linnerts and Martha Schiller, German girls from Indiana. They retired to bed between eleven and twelve o'clock, shutting the door of their room. Yesterday morning Mrs. Harlem rang the bell several times without being answered. At length Mr. H descended to the dining room and was surprised at finding the fires still closed. He went and rapped at the door of the girls' room, and receiving no answer listened. He heard a faint moan, followed by a gasp, and immediately pushed the door open. The smell of gas was almost suffocating as he opened the door. One of the girls lay on the front part of the bed, with her arms extended, and gasping for breath. He rushed to the window, raised it, and then ascertained that the girl that lay nearest the wall was dead and cold. He aroused the family and went for a physician, who applied restoratives to the still breathing girl, the other, Martha Schiller, is in very weak condition, but is believed to be out of danger.

Destructive Fire in South Water Street.—About half an hour after dark that evening a fire was discovered in the second story of the wholesale drug establishment of W. D. Harris & Co., No. 91 South Water street. The alarm was given, and the Department were promptly on the spot. Owing to the combustible character of the stock, the flames soon bursting from the windows, and in an almost incredible brief period of time, the whole building—five stories in height—was wrapped in flames, presenting a grand, though terrible spectacle. For half an hour, very few of the thousands of spectators unclouded any hope for the adjoining buildings, and even the occupants collected their books and valuable papers preparatory to a hasty retreat.

Never have the Fire Department more triumphantly conquered the raging element than upon this occasion. Capt. U. P. Harris, Chief of the Department, had charge of matters in front of the building in South Water street, while the fire in the rear was held in check by the old Chief, C. P. Bradley, who, on this occasion buckled on the rear-guide, and never did better service, in his palmiest days.

The courage and bravery of the firemen and hose-directors was upon every tongue. While the flames were working out from the third and fourth stories, a distance of twenty feet or more, hitching up the street, the hose-directors were completely enveloping the men at times—they maintained their positions upon the high ladders, and through their perseverance the flames were at last subdued. With anything short of a Steam Fire Department, the heart of the city must have been destroyed.

At the morning writing it is impossible to ascertain the value of the stock destroyed, or the amount of insurance, both Mr. Harris and his chief clerk being out of the city. The entire stock was uninsured, we understand, with the exception of a few barrels of oil in the basement. We shall give the full particulars as to loss, insurance, etc., to-morrow.

The total loss upon stock and building, it is reported, will reach in the vicinity of $60,000.

THE YOUNG MENS ASSOCIATION.

A Lot on Wabash Avenue Offered the Association.

With the history of our Young Men's Association the public of Chicago are familiar, and will agree with us that next to religious and specially charitable institutions, none are more deserving of the public support than this. Its objects commend themselves to every man, and its benefits are open to the enjoyment of the young without stint. The best reading room in the city, a large and carefully selected library, valuable reference books and the usual winter course of instructive and entertaining lectures, have in years past, so we trust they will continue to do in years future, supplied the city with avenues to information, and aided materially the intellectual culture and purposes of the city.

The Association will close its year with fair prospects, but at the same time is laboring under embarrassments which should be at once removed. Its present lease is unfavorable in every respect, and in view of this the officers have for a long time been seeking about for an opportunity of changing for the better. That opportunity has now arrived, as will be seen by the appended letter from Mahlon D. Ogden, esq.:

CHICAGO, March 21, 1863.

GEORGE S. BOWEN, Esq., *Pres. Young Men's Association.*

DEAR SIR—I will sell you lot 6 and the south ½ of lot 5 in block 3 of Dearborn Addition to Chicago, on Wabash Avenue, commencing about 60 feet south of Adams street, for $20,000 cash, or $10,000 cash and two, three and four years, at 7 per cent, if you think it better to have it so. The lot is 100 feet front by 175 feet deep. The cash part of the payment could be made by a mortgage on the property, if you desire it.

Truly yours, MAHLON D. OGDEN.

This is a rare chance for the Association to secure a lot which should be improved, with a view to permanency in its location. The name of Ogden is synonymous with Chicago, and the lot offered is one of the best in the city, and is in a very good neighborhood. Mr. Ogden is a public-spirited man, who has done much for the city, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any worthy object. We trust the matter will be duly considered. It is a matter involving the pride of our city and the Association be worthy of our aid. It is not a political matter, the members will unanimously be in favor of it, and we know of no reason why it should not be carried into effect. The lot offered is one of the best in the city, and the opportunity should be improved. The Association has been twelve months in its present quarters, and all their effects to push them down through or to pull him out were unavailing. Their combined strength was not sufficient to extricate him, and the fast train dashed on, cutting off both legs just below the knees, and killing him instantly.

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